



Vol. 111.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1863.

No. 699.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhd's. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes.
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

A L S O,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerleymeres, Duffels,
Plains and Kerleys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elaficks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Ruffels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silefia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Mullins and Mullin Hand's,
India Mullins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 15.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Venue
Store, the corner of King and Uni
frets.

Rum in hhd's. and barrels,

Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in hhd's. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

A L S O,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Kerleys,
Coatings,
Halfsticks,
Fearnought,
Blankets,
Planes,
Negro Cottons,
Worked and other
Stockings,
THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.
March 16.

Notice

Is hereby given, that an Elec
tion for Fifteen DIRECTORS for the
Marine Insurance Company of Norfolk,
will be held at the Exchange Coffee House
on Wednesday the 16th day of March
next.

Thomas Newton,
Wm. Pennock,
R. E. Lee,
Moses Myers,
R. Blox,
Theo. Armistead,
Jno. Granberry.

Norfolk, February 18, F25 d1st

Just Received,

250 sacks ground Allum Salt,
in bags of four bushels each, for sale by
Wm. HODGSON.
Feb. 26.

Public Vendue.

On Thursday the 17th inst. at 10 o'clock
will be sold at the House of Mr. Davies
Royal Street, between King and Came
ron Streets,

A variety of elegant

Household & Kitchen Furniture.
CONSISTING OF
Mahogany Side Boards, Dining, Card
and Tea Tables, Mahogany and Windsor
Chairs, Looking Glasses, Beds, and Bed
steads, Carpets, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Vendue Master.

March 9.

Doctor HALL,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the pub
lic, that he will practice Medicine
in this town and its immediate vicinity;
and that he is now opening an extensive
Assortment of Medicine, &c.
which he will dispose of either by whole
sale or retail, upon as good terms as they
are to be had in this place.

N. B. Medicine Chests (with general
directions free) put up on a short notice.
March 9.

A. WILLIS

Has just received a quantity of excellent
China Oranges, Cramberries
and Sheldark Nuts,
which he offers for sale at his store on
Prince Street.
March 9.

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and offers for Sale,
A few barrels of Rhode Island
Cyder,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Codfish and some barrels of excellent
PPLES.
Feb. 18.

Just received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,

[Price 25 Cents]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALEX. McLEOD, A. M. Pastor of the
reformed Congregation, in the City of
New-York.
Feb. 5.

LETTERS

ON THE
ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES

OF

EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton.

Subscribers are respectfully in
formed that the first volume of the
above work is now ready for deli
very.

March 11.

SAM. BISHOP.

R. & J. GRAY

Have just received and for sale, at their
Book Store in King street,
(Price 25 cents.)

AN ADDRESS

To the Government of the United States,

ON THE

Cession of Louisiana,

To the French; and on the late breach
of Treaty by the Spaniards:
Including the translation of a Memorial
on the War of St. Domingo, and Cef
sion of the Mississippi to France, drawn
up by a French Counsellor of State.
March 10.

We have received by the sloop
Mary, from Portsmouth,

10 tons Bar Iron,

A few bales Russia Sheetings and Duck,
A few bls. of excellent Mackerell,
A few hhd's. N. E. Rum,
And a few bales low priced Mullins,
which will be sold cheap.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

Feb. 23.

Notice.

Came to the subscriber's place
within two miles of Alexandria, on the road to
Bartthorne's mill, the 22d of February, a stray
red and white COW with a CALF, (the cow
supposed to be about 4 years old, and the calf 6
weeks) the cow is marked with a swallow fork
in the right ear, and an overkeel in the left. The
owner is desirous to come, prove property, pay
charges, and take them away.
MICHAEL FIELDING.

LANDS for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD.

To the highest bidder, by the Executors of
the late Gen. George Washington, the
following

TRACTS OF LAND,

at the times and places hereafter men
tioned, viz.

On the first Monday in April,
on the premises, 600 acres lying in Charles
county, in the state of Maryland, near
place called the Fish Trap, about 16 miles
above Port Tobacco.

On the 2d Monday in April,
on the premises, 519 acres in Montge
mery county, in the state of Maryland,
in the neighbourhood of Frederick Town,
not far from Kittortan.

On the 15th day of April, at
Charlestown, 453 acres in Jefferson coun
ty, Virginia, about two miles west of
Charleston. Also, 240 acres lying in Hamp
shire county, on Potomac river, about
12 miles above Bath.

On the 16th day of April, on
the premises, 1600 acres in Jefferson
county, on the fourth fork of Bullskin.

On the 18th day of April, on
the premises, 183 acres in Jefferson coun
ty in Wormley line.

On the 20th day of April, on
the premises, 571 acres in Frederick
county, 1½ miles south of Battle Town.

On the 22d day of April, at
Paris, 2481 acres on Ashby's Bent, and
885 acres on Chattin's run, in Fauquier
county.

One fourth of the amount of
the purchase money to be paid down, and
the balance in three equal annual instal
ments, to be secured by a mortgage on
the premises, and to carry interest from
the day of sale.

The EXECUTORS.

March 12.

Just Received,
A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT
VENISON HAMS,

For sale by

T. SIMMS.

March 12.

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first
quality,
Cramberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Beit Rhode-Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with
a general assortment of
GROCERIES and NUTS.

Notice.

All persons having claims a
gainst the estate of William Triplett, of
Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to
bring them forward for adjustment and
payment; and all those indebted to the
estate, are respectfully called upon to make
immediate payment to the Executors—it
being their anxious wish to close all the
accounts, and settle with the legatees as
soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, } Ex'ors.
GEO. TRIPLETT, }

March 1.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about
16 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
Dec. 18.

Notice.

THE sale of Dr. Orr's land
will not take place, as adver
tised.

March 12.

Assessors' Notice.

WHEREAS the Council for
the Corporation of Alexandria has
appointed us Assessors for the present year, and as
the Revenue Law (under the penalty of ONE
HUNDRED DOLLARS) requires all masters
and mistresses of families, to give into the As
sessors, lists of all male tithables belonging to, or
residing in their respective families, and also
every owner of taxable property to give in a list
of such property within five days, after de
mand made thereof, by any Assessor—The As
sessors, therefore, aware of the difficulty of ob
taining such lists on personal application, at the
houses of such owners of property, they being
frequently from home or busily engaged, and
any errors being unavoidable for the want of
such information, on account of the frequent
transfer of property, and those errors generally
not discovered until the Collector calls for pay
ment of taxes, after the time for appeal has e
lapsed, when no redress can be had.

They, therefore, request all
the citizens at their leisure, within five days
hereafter, may make out such lists, and send
them to the office of A. Faw, after which they
will proceed on the premises, to examine the
property and ascertain the valuation without
any further trouble or interruption to the citi
zens.

The Taxable Property to be
contained in said lists, is as follows, viz.

All Houses and Lots, and all
unimproved Lots, designating the street or streets
on which they are situated, and by whom occu
pied; all four wheeled carriages, all chairs, ful
kies, or two wheeled riding carriages, all drays,
carts and waggons, horses, cows, and dogs; all
tavern licenses, and all male persons, above the
age of sixteen years, comprehending clerks,
journeymen, apprentices, assistants, servants and
slaves.

For the information of those
unacquainted with the law, the following clause
thereof is published:—“And if any person what
ever shall wilfully omit, or misrepresent in the
list given in, any tithable or other taxable prop
erty, or shall in any manner conceal the same
from the knowledge of the Assessors, the person
or persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay dou
ble the amount of the tax imposed on such titha
ble or taxable property.”

A. FAW
GEO. M. MUNN.

Note.—Those gentlemen who
act as agents, or have the management of taxa
ble property for non residents, will please note
them, in making out lists of their own property.
March 14.

Just received and for Sale by
JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.
Jan. 19.

JOHN G. LADD

HAS JUST RECEIVED, per the
snow Cornelia, and offers for sale,
100 pieces Russia Sheetings,
100 do. Ravens Duck,
52 bolts Russia Canvas,
2 bales fine Oznaburgs,
2 do. brown Rolls,
1 do. white do.
1 box Platillas,
1 do. narrow Linens,
5 ton Russia clean Hemp,
2 do. Cordage assorted,
50 box's Castile Soap,
100 do. brown Soap,
50 do. Spermaceti Candles,
10 casks Spermaceti Whale Oil,
20 do. Tanners' brown do.
6 bales of Glue,
16 Feather Beds with Bolsters and
Pillows,
10 chests Hyson Tea,
11 hhd's. Molasses,
100 casks fresh Lime,
2 bls. and 3 boxes Ladies fine
fancy coloured Shoes, very cheap.
March 10.

William Hartthorne

Has just received and for sale,
One thousand bushels Lim
ington Salt, five pipes old Lisbon Wine,
a few barrels Crab Cyder.
March 3.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 18, 1803.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Concluded.

Mr. Dana said he had but few arguments to advance as the subject had already been discussed with learning and ability. He acknowledged that in the course of the debate, he had been instructed by information of which he was not previously aware. Most of the objections urged against the Bankrupt system affected more the principle on which it was founded than its details. A distinction has been drawn between the authority under which this law is passed, and that of other laws in relation to persons insolvent. Taking the distinction laid down by the gentleman from Virginia as correct, and it follows that the constitution has decided the soundness of the principle of the Bankrupt law, by not giving us the power of creating an Insolvent law, except where individuals are in confinement under laws of the United States. The constitution, therefore, having decided this point, has superceded the necessity of all discussion of it here. As to the particular objections, made to the law, amendments may remove them. If the district Judge shall be empowered to revise and disallow, in case he sees fit, the proceedings of the commissioners, that is, perfects the ultimate right of deciding on the whole business, many of the existing objections will be removed. He wished it so amended, believing the general principle, on which it was founded, sound.

Mr. Bayard said there was not time, nor would the House have sufficient patience to enable him to comply fully with the call of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hastings.) But as he had received a call from the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Newton) to answer which will not require so much time, he could not resist the civility of a reply. That honorable gentleman has called upon me, as the champion of the common law, to reconcile what to him appears as inconsistencies with that system certain parts of the Bankrupt act. I ought, said Mr. Bayard, to return thanks to that gentleman for calling me the champion of the common law. If I believe any thing, I believe that law is the source of all the rights and liberties of my country. I believe that it is owing to that law, that we now hold so proud a superiority to England, France, and other nations. Give me leave to say there is not a state in the union that has not adopted it; and where it does not form a part of the code of laws under which criminal and civil jurisprudence is administered.

The honorable gentleman has told us that under the common law a wife can not be examined in cases where her husband is concerned; and he contends that under the Bankrupt Law a contrary practice is authorized. It is true that, under the common law, a wife cannot be examined either to condemn or acquit her husband. But if the gentleman had gone farther, he would have found nothing anomalous in the provisions of the common law and those of the Bankrupt Law. He would have found that the latter does not allow a house to be divided against itself; one half to be examined, and the other not. The common law does not allow a man to be examined against himself; but the Bankrupt act does, and also allows a wife to be examined. It follows, therefore, that the indivisibility of man and wife is not affected.

I am astonished that gentlemen should oppose this law on principles so opposite and contradictory that they destroy each other. Some gentlemen complain of its rigor, while others condemn it for its laxity. How are both these descriptions of gentlemen to be pleased? I believe a proper medium between these extremes is best. With regard to the objection urged against the severity with which the law punishes fraud, and which has so strongly excited the sensibility of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Newton) it is incorrect. On this subject the gentleman is mistaken. He has told us that a perturbed merchant, if involved in mere mistake, is liable to lose his life, or be imprisoned for ten years. But he is radically mistaken. In England, France and Holland there is no punishment in-

flicted without intentional fraud. It is not here, and, indeed, I am confident, no where else. Yet we are told that an unfortunate debtor, who unfortunately attempts to defraud his creditors may have the misfortune to be punished. Gentlemen might as well say that owing to the unfortunate cupidty of the midnight thief who broke into a house and despoiled its tenant of his property, or owing to the still more unfortunate man who ravished his neighbour's daughter, he ought not to be punished. How is the fact under this law? Deliberate fraud, and that only, is punished.

The gentleman from Virginia says this law is anti-republican in its nature and tendency. If so, I am as ready to repeal it as himself; as I believe I am as much attached to republicanism as he is. But how is it anti-republican? Because, it is said, it operates more upon one class of citizens than upon another. If this circumstance make in anti-republican, there is not a law in existence that is not anti-republican; there is not a law, which we have passed, or can pass, that does not at one time operate more upon the class than another. What was the operation of the tax upon stills, stamps, and a thousand other articles? Yet among all the objections to those laws I never heard this raised as an objection. If any man consider it anti-republican and unequal, he has only to make himself a trader, and it at once becomes to him republican and equal. But so far was this objection from arising in my mind as possible, that I was about to urge the opposite argument, and to recommend the law to the approbation of one side of the House on the principle of its being republican in its nature and operation, and which I sincerely think ought to recommend it to both sides. It is republican because it is equal in its effects; it divides the property of the debtor equally among his creditors—and republicanism is founded upon equality. It is not only republican, but moreover it is equitable.

I have already gone farther than I intended. Gentlemen who have spoken have gone very wide from the question before the house, I found it necessary in some measure to follow them. If the subject is postponed, further remarks will be unnecessary; and if another decision shall prevail, it will then be in order to make them.

The question was then taken, by yeas and nays, on Mr. Griswold's motion to postpone the subject until the next session, and carried—Yeas 50—Nays 39—

Yeas Messrs. Alston, Bayard, Boude, Brent, Campbell, Condit, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Early, Elmer, Eastis, A. Foster, Fowler, Goddard, Gregg, Griswold, Grove, Hannah, D. Heister, Holms, Henderlon, Hill, Hoge, Huger, Hunt, Lowndes, Mattoon, Meriwether, Mitchell, T. Morris, Mott, Nicholson, Perkins, Plater, Reed, Rutledge, Shepard, John C. Smith, J. Smith, N. Y. S. Smith, Southard, Stanley, Tenney, Thatcher, Tillinghast, Van Cortland, Wadsworth, L. Williams, Wood, 50.

Nays Messrs. Archer, Bacon, Bailey, Bishop, Brown, Butler, Cabell, Clay, Clopton, Cutts, Dawson, Dickson, Elmerdorf, Gray, Hastings, J. Heister, Hillenl, Holmes, Jackson, Leib, New, Newen, jun. Randolph jun. Smilie, Harrel Smith, J. Smith, Josiah Smith, Stanford, Steward, Taliaferro, jun. Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Upham, Tarnum, Van Horne, R. Williams, Winn, Wynns, 39.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE U. STATES.

The present juncture of our affairs will determine whether the political principles of our rulers are of a nature likely to advance the prosperity of our country. We shall know whether prompt and spirited resistance, or tame and easy acquiescence gives to a nation the best security against aggression. Whenever it has become necessary to vindicate national right or national honour, the federalists have been advocates of measures decisive and energetic. With equal uniformity have their political adversaries been the defenders of a timid and yielding policy.

The annual session of our national legislature is now past. In the course of it, a subject arose, that fixed public attention, and excited in the American mind an uncommon degree of interest. Mr. Breckenridge may write, that affairs in the western country do not wear and unpro-

picious aspect; but this is so plain a misrepresentation to set his object, of deluding a neglected people. The situation of the people of the western country is in a high degree alarming. They have not been frightened at the prospect of future or conjectural inconvenience, they have not raised their voices, at anticipated danger, their complaints rest on other grounds; they have been drawn forth by actual and present suffering. They have called upon the guardians of their interests, and they had a right to make the call, for efficacious succour. The session of congress is past, and this succour has not been granted to them. Every confederate man will lament the state of things, that may drive a nation to hostility, but human injustice and rapacity he knows often demand it. Wisdom in the rulers of a people will avoid precipitation, but it will keep equally remote from pusillanimous forbearance. Although it is a general maxim in the intercourse of nations, that negotiation should precede an appeal to force, yet like other general maxims it has its qualifications. When an encroachment is causelessly made by one nation on the acknowledged right of another, when regardless of solemn stipulations, hostile measures are set in operation against an unoffending state and when the evils of such a measure are great, inevitable, and immediate, common reason and universal law says, that violated faith may be avenged by instant and competent redress. Let the two parties stand on some equality of terms. Let the one regain if it can, what may be unjustly taken from it, then let complaint be made of the attack and security asked against its repetition. Delay may be ruinous. If a man raise a weapon against another the threatened attack is averted by taking from the assailant the power of harm. It would be preposterous to say, that in every supposable case a nation is to put up with wrongs that may bring with them the most disastrous effects, till unsuccessful overtures for accommodation give a warrant for the employment of force. Let it be imagined that two of our frigates are sailing on the ocean laden with treasures of great value for our country. They are met by a hostile ship and one of them piratically taken, ought the other to attempt a recapture, or pursue its voyage home tell government what had happened, and then be dispatched to ask the nation who sent out the hostile ship if they will please to give ours back again? Nor is it a sufficient objection to the employment of force where a state is offered manifest injury that the wrong did not proceed from the sovereignty of a nation, because, as actual suffering is the motive to resistance it is indifferent to the offended party who was the author of that suffering. Admit it originated in a subordinate agent who acted without authority from his constituent, the constituent cannot complain that the party attacked simply enlisted itself. It would not be recommended to go farther than this. At a fit season more ample reparation may be sought. A nation will keep within the line of necessary self protection and not indulge ambitious or vindictive inclinations. But nothing can be plainer than it may in particular emergencies become the vindicator of its own rights.

The present situation of the United States combines all the principles of the foregoing remarks. An attack has been made upon them without colour of right. The consequences of this attack are extensively calamitous. More than half a million of people are cut off from their chief means of support and the prospects of a rising country suddenly darkened. To say that the United States would not have been justified in enforcing an observance of the privilege granted by Spain would be to deny to a nation every faculty of self-preservation. The authority at N. Orleans ought to have been compelled to open their port to us. The pressing wants of our citizens demanded such a measure. Justice would have defended it. After that had been done enough remained to gratify the favourite propensity of Americans to treat. The outrage should have been complained of and at the peril of war, regulations insisted upon, that would place the support of half a million of people above national or individual perfidy—This is the conduct a regard to future peace would have dictated. This is the course attention to private interest and an honourable jealousy of national character would have pointed out. The ultimate effect of the passive temper we have shown must be, to invite from every quarter hu-

milating insult and injurious aggression. If our differences are to be settled by a purchase of territory, it is an indecent application of public money, a mortifying acknowledgment of imbecility, and a criminal abandonment of principle, that ought to be held sacred by a people. Far more wisely only would applaud that spirit in a nation that rose at every frivolous encroachment upon its dignity. But in points essential regard ought to be had to national honor. There are principles the importance of which is not to be estimated by any pecuniary sum. Better would it be to endure the evils of a twice ten year war than insultingly to be made the sport of foreign injustice. The glory of a state is not a mere phantom. It consists in the good opinion entertained of its prowess and conduct, it arises from a sense of its valor and will always make other states cautious of provoking its hostility. It was the military renown of the Swiss that gave them peace for two centuries when the noise of arms was heard over Europe. The inducements of interest, therefore, combine with a commendable pride to make a nation tenacious of its reputation. Let us cultivate a resolute spirit and we shall be respected. But let it be known that we buy an observance of our treaties and it is a folly to expect any will ever be kept with us. A new way of getting money is opened to nations. France, Spain, or Britain, in providing to meet expense may include in their calculation a million or two of dollars to be derived from the shopkeepers on the other side of the Atlantic, by a threat of violence upon them. The same spirit that would silence our dispute with Spain, by swallowing it up in a purchase of territory, would, if claims were laid to one of our states, compromise it by a round docture. The two master nations of Europe have been playing upon us ever since we grew into existence, and now Spain is to come in for her share. What a poor, pitiful figure we must make in the world thus tamely to bear with every insult, thus in every contrivance to be the injured and the yielding party! We complain of being represented as a trafficking, fordid people, and we ourselves uphold the assertion. In private life many of our rulers would scorn to conduct they mark out for the nation. And questionable indeed is the patriotism that throws upon its country what it would reject and despise in any individual.

NEW-YORK, March 11.

Arrived ship American, Hero, Mathis, Gibraltar; Thomas Gordon, Bragdon, Madeira; Snow Sipio, Copeland, Bristol; Sloop Mary, Dean, Paddleford, Guadaloupe.

Cleared, brig Nonpercil, Brown, Madeira.

Schooner Factor, Chace, is arrived at St. Croix.

Brig Eliza, and Mary, arrived at Guadiz in 40 days, and was ordered away by the board of Health.

The schooner Experiment, Goodfellow, from this port for Nantz, put into St. Croix on the 5th of February in distress.

The sloop Dispatch, Wells, from this port for Newbern N. C. has put into Charleston in distress.

The schooner Nantasket, has arrived at Newbern, N. C. from this port.

Schooner Charlotte, Tappen, from Newburyport, in 7 days, went on shore at the light house, the night before last at 12 o'clock. She ran head on, and had received but little injury.

Captain Andrews, in the brig Hiram, arrived at Dighon informs, that in lat. 37° 33', long. 73° 30', spoke schooner Arabak, of Milford, S. Bacon from St. Kitts, bound to New-York, under jury masts, having lost both her masts in a gale of wind, on soundings, in the latitude of Cape Hatteras.

Arrived since our last, Ship American Hero, of Salem, captain Masters, 38 days from Gibraltar. Sailed in company from Barcelona, ship First, Lock, for Boston, and brig Victory, Smith, for Beverly. Passed the Gut, on the 19th December. On the 21st experienced a very heavy gale, in which the Victory lost her anchors and drove to sea, with a number of other vessels. After 9 days returned in safety, with the loss of one man, who fell from the maintop-sil yard. Lay 42 days waiting for a wind. On the 9th January experienced a heavy gale of wind from the West, in which 12 sail of vessels (3 of them Americans) names unknown, were driven ashore. 27th got under way with

30 sail of vessels, bound for the remainder (among them the schooner Confellation and brig Ven to the eastward) Gibraltar, February 1st, just arrived from number of others. Spoke brig Jane, March 4th, spoke schooner from Plymouth, H. from Boston to Liverpool, Bourne, of this port, tar to Cadiz with and is totally lost. The ship Eugenia, part of her cargo 3 days before captured. The schooner and for Philadelphia with capt. Masters, field, of Salem, failed licant. Sailed for schooner, Sweden, brig, Tyler, one a coppered ship. Actress from this port, visions unloading, a captain M. failed. had intelligence of the ship L'Invention for Leghorn. Ship Thomas Go from Maera. Lude, Waterman, of days for Lisbon; a of Portland. Brig of Boston, came in 40 days. A brig arrived in distress, twain B's failing; h two seamen overboard. Kofina, of N. York 5 days for the West some other vessels.

Alexandria

WEDNESDAY

MARRIED last Town, by the Rev. SHAKES to Miss SA of this place.

Departed this life at the seat of J. Domsfries, HECTO wards of 70 years of tive of Scotland, while a youth, and fries and its neighbod: he was a man bit and delicate comay years before the a factor of a refoc in Scotland, whic with fidelity to his to his customers and His wit was acute, his judgment stro sincere. Bled wit of good nature and was a check to the yeoman's friend, an extensive privat reviler—slander fl calumny remains c opinions he was a his faith orthodox nign, his friends loss, and hope m ham's before.

Communication. contempt of the C more pointed info factor has not yet found in the sub Alexandria Exposi me you will reput I believe that dur tried men's souls," rican Revolution positor was a sub ous King," and I low-Citizens to zeal," as a Patri it is "Federalist Religion and Orde be Federal to feel contumacy of a f man glorying in lumniator of the fa try ever produced deral, I declare I our departed Chic I detest his trac of the author of th

fail of vessels, bound to the westward thirty of them put back to Gibraltar, and the remainder (amongst which were the ship Constellation and brig Victory) were driven to the eastward of the rock. Left at Gibraltar, February the first, ship Pomona, just arrived from this port, and a number of others. In lat. 37, long. 30, spoke brig Jane, Match, from Boston to St. Michaels out 17 days. Long 42, lat. 49, spoke schooner Hope, Foster, 15 days from Plymouth, Hope, Rigely, out 9 days from Boston to Liverpool. Ship Cora, Bourne, of this port, bound from Gibraltar to Cadiz with slaves, went ashore, and is totally lost; the cargo saved. The ship Eugenia, of this port discharged part of her cargo at Gibraltar, and sailed 3 days before captain Masters for Malaga. The schooner —, Gardner, of and for Philadelphia, left Gibraltar in company with capt. Masters. Brig Hind, Fairfield, of Salem, sailed 10 days before for Alicante. Sailed for Naples, 6 days before schooner —, Sweet, of Boston. Left brig —, Tyler; 4 vessels with flour, one a coppered ship (supposed to be the Aetres from this port) and one with provisions unloading, arrived 48 hours before captain M. failed. Whilst in the freights had intelligence of the arrival of the 4 masted ship L'Invention, bound from this port for Leghorn.

Ship Thomas Gordon, Bragdon, 42 days from Madeira. Left there, ship Fortitude, Waterman, of Nantucket, to sail in 2 days for Lisbon; and ship John, Motley, of Portland. Brig Little Jane, Harris, of Boston, came in after being blown out 40 days. A brig from Newburyport arrived in distress, two days previous to captain B's failing; had lost her captain and two seamen overboard in a gale. The brig Rosina, of N. York, was to sail in 4 or 5 days for the Western Isles. Left there some other vessels, names not recollected.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

MARRIED last evening at George Town, by the Rev. Mr. Balfin, Mr. JOHN SHAKES to Miss SALLY LA TREAT, both of this place.

Departed this life, on the 14th instant, at the seat of John Gibson, Esq. near Dumfries, HECTOR ROSS, Esq. upwards of 70 years of age. He was a native of Scotland, came to this country while a youth, and has resided in Dumfries and its neighborhood from that period: he was a man of middle size, thin habit and delicate constitution; was for many years before the revolution of America, a factor of a respectable mercantile house in Scotland, which trust he discharged with fidelity to his employers, satisfaction to his customers and honor to himself. His wit was acute, his memory retentive, his judgment strong, and his friendship sincere. Bled with an uncommon share of good nature and tenderness of heart, he was a check to the imperious, the honest yeoman's friend, and the poor's idol—in an extensive private acquaintance, not one reviler—flander shrinks at his name, and calumny remains dumb. In his political opinions he was a Federal Republican—in his faith orthodox—With virtues so benign, his friends are left to lament his loss, and hope must trace him to Abraham's bosom.

Communication.—A more flagrant contempt of the Christian Religion, or a more pointed insult to the American character has not yet appeared, than will be found in the subsequent extract from the Alexandria Expositor. If you think with me you will republish the article entire. I believe that during those "times which tried men's souls," (alluding to the American Revolution) the Editor of the Expositor was a subject of his "most gracious King," and I leave it with my Fellow-Citizens to "reward his honest zeal," as a Patriot and Christian—but if it is "Federalism" to be the friend of Religion and Order, I am Federal—if it be Federal to feel the blood warm at the contumacy of a foreigner, who upholds a man glorying in his blasphemy, the calumniator of the fairest character our country ever produced—in short, if it be Federal, I declare I venerate the memory of our departed Chief in the same ratio that I detest his traducer, and the eulogists of the author of the Age of Reason.

A. B.

[Agreeably to the desire of our Correspondent the Communication he alludes to is annexed.]

From the Alexandria Expositor.

FEDERALISM.

The friends of religion and order, in all parts of the world pursue similar practices—it is not long since the house, furniture and papers, of Dr. Priestly, were burnt by some worthies of this description in England; and we hear that Mr. Paine and his friend col. Kirkbride, have been grossly insulted at Trenton, in New Jersey. As these gentlemen were in a chair, the christians hoped to frighten the horse, and perhaps thereby to destroy the patriots. It is observable that at this very town of Trenton, Charles C. Pickney, who is as acknowledged a deist as Mr. Paine, was treated with great respect—It would hence appear, that although the glory of God was their pretence, the fact was, they wished to exhibit their hatred to two men, one of whom has been the most powerful enemy to the British government that ever existed, whilst the other (Col. K.) faithfully served his country during those "times which tried men's souls;" and whose honest zeal was rewarded by the party of the "most gracious king," by burning his house and property to the amount of 10,000 dollars. It was at this old friend's house Mr. Paine wrote some numbers of his Crisis.

The following official paper has been received in a letter from the Havana.

The King taking into consideration the merit and services contracted by the honorary bearer of the royal audience of Carracas, M. FRANCIS FIGUERAS N. VARGAS, as well for his precedent employment as in that of assessor recorder of the administration of Havannah, as well as for the losses which he has suffered in his emigration from the Island of St. Domingo, and the large family with which he finds himself has been pleased to grant him the exclusive favour to export in Spanish vessels from the ports of this island fifty thousand barrels of Honey and to return in the same vessels any kind of utensils, besides iron instruments for agriculture, rigging, masts, planks, hoop-staves, and household furniture, boxes for sugar, barrels for honey, brandy, hoglard and tallow, pitch, tar, and rosin, oil, flaxseed, turpentine, apothecary drugs and compound drugs, tallow candles, spermaceti candles, rice, salt fish and beef, onions, and whatever other provisions (though not free from duties) as he has solicited, which royal determination I communicate to you from the royal order of his majesty, for his information and accomplishment.

May your Lordship live long.

(Signed) SOLEX.

Barcelona, Oct. 4, 1802.

To the Administrator at Havanna.

Congress.—The late session of Congress continued about three months, and it was protracted to the very last hour possible. During all this time we should like to know, how much public money was spent and how much public business was done. We suppose that the kind of merit the democrats take to themselves this time, is altogether negative: They will content themselves with insisting that they have not done those things which they ought not to have done: they did not indulge presidential fatuity with the d-y dock; they did not pay respect to the Irish memorial; they did not pass a law either for cutting the throats of the Federalists or establishing an Agrarian plunder of property; nor yet have they absolutely declared in plain words, that the Constitution is void, and that the union of the States is severed. For all this grace of forbearance let our enslaved country return humble thanks to its democratic masters. We have only to ask, whether they have also performed the affirmative part of their duty? or, whether Congress has not left undone those things which it ought to have done? It is clear that public bodies, as well as individuals, may be as blameable for their negligencies as for their misdeeds. If the business of Congress was merely to reject, the people might as well, and it would be cheaper, to send forward so many broomsticks with the word NO tied to each. But the nation has a right to expect more from its representatives. Those Representatives are entrusted with the guardianship of the general safety and welfare, and when they refuse to exert the power and means lodged with them for that purpose, they are

quite as guilty as if they had committed a positive offence.

Passing by the misconduct of the ruling party in their active operations this winter, we might fill a volume with an account of their misprisions. But we will not for the present touch on smaller points, because the shameful and wicked indifference of government on the subject of the Mississippi and Louisiana alone must now engrave the whole of public indignation and anxiety. All parties and all interests agree in representing the situation of that country to be such, that, if the French once get possession of it, it will be almost impossible to drive them out. Notwithstanding this, all the Government does is to waste time in negotiation without taking one efficient step to secure us in case negotiation should fail. The policy of the Democrats in this respect seems to be somewhat like that of the Athenians, running about to enquire whether their enemy Philip was dead? "If he was dead," said Demosthenes, "your cowardice would soon raise up another Philip in his stead." So, if our ambassador Monroe with his secret two millions of dollars were to bribe Bonaparte's officers to persuade him into the forms of a treaty, or if the Intendant at New Orleans should take it into his head to open the port, the cowardice and supineness of our President and Congress would soon cause the one to be broken, and the other to be shut again at pleasure. And this base spirit exists in the government, when the people themselves from Georgia to Maine are almost ready to cry out with one mind,

"Our voice is still for war."

Frederick Town Herald.

From the BALANCE.

To the Editors.—At this alarming crisis, while political doctrines are advanced and measures are attempted, by men high in office, which are utterly subversive of the liberty of the press, it is necessary to test the present conduct of some of the leaders of the democrats with their former professions, and to expose their hypocrisy to the view of the public. For this purpose, I request you to republish an extract from a pamphlet, containing a number of letters, which were directed to President Adams: and also to publish my remarks upon it. At the same time, I advise you to be cautious; for the late resolve of the Virginia assembly, and the speech of Governor M'Kean, which has been followed with a public avowal, that truth itself is a libel, induce me to believe that there is a systematic plan to muzzle the federal presses.

Your ministerial and agricultural departments are safe; but in regard to politics, I warn you not to publish the whole truth. You may yet have cause bitterly to remember the old adage, namely "the truth is not to be spoken at all times." Therefore, if there should be any sentiment in my remarks, that will expose you to the lash of the new republican law, I wish you to suppress it. But to the point. In the first number of the aforementioned pamphlet, the writer, after declaring the sedition law to be unconstitutional, proceeds and concludes as follows:

"Yet, Sir, however clear your opinion, however decided your conviction may be, on this great constitutional question, there is one point in which we must all agree. It is a truth which cannot be denied, a truth supported by facts, as notorious as they are alarming, that the sedition bill is in the highest degree dangerous and inexpedient. In this part of the world it is justly regarded as an attack on the liberty of the press, and has roused the attention of the Supreme Court. It has inflamed that spirit of suspicion and discontent, which, unfortunately for the people, has been already too powerfully excited, and has a direct and obvious tendency to produce the very crime which in professes to punish. God forbid that I should say, that such was the object for which the law was made. If I entertained an opinion so dishonourable to my countrymen, so disgraceful to humanity, my soul would sink with horror and despair. But I cannot deny, that truth, liberty, and virtue, must prevail in America, and I therefore believe, that the servants of the people, will not continue a law, merely because it has passed, when they know, when they see, that the evil which it has already produced, infinitely outweighs all the good which they expected to obtain."

"Virginia, Jan. 1799."

REMARKS

Col. Hay, one of the leaders of the Virginia democrats, was the avowed author of the letters to Mr. Adams, signed "Hortensius." He was a friend of Callender, and advocated his cause, as an attorney, when he was prosecuted for a libel against the senate of the United States. While Callender was publishing "The Prospect before Us;" while Duane was continually pouring forth torrents of abuse upon the federal administration, and accusing every department of the government with the vilest corruption, Col. Hay was a mighty stickler for the liberty of the press. But mark the man! He and his friends are now in power; and it is no longer necessary that the presses should be free. This same Col. Hay has lately thrown a printer into jail, for refusing to give bonds for his good behaviour; that is to say, for refusing to bind himself and sureties in the penal sum of a thousand dollars that he would not utter or publish ought, which the democrats might deem a libel! But col. Hay is a republican and patriot. Robespierre and Marat were also republicans and patriots, and were zealous declaimers for the liberty of the press, till they had thrust themselves into power; and then if any printer presumed to publish any thing against their conduct, or was even suspected of such a design, off went his head, without a trial.

I intended to have applied some remarks nearer home. It is reported that Mr. Spencer was amongst the loudest in exclaiming against the oppression and tyranny of the sedition law, and against the federal administration, for passing it. However, Mr. Spencer was then in the minority; and might think it necessary that every battery should be opened against the wicked federalists, who then held the reins of government. "Circumstances alter cases." This same Mr. Spencer, I am informed, has lately avowed principles and attempted measures, in comparison with which, the sedition law was mildness itself. So the world goes; but enough. Mr. Spencer is attorney general, and the federal printers, in this state, seem to be in his hands: therefore, I say again beware.

OBSERVER.

LOTTERY, No. I.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE; (New York.)

27th Day's Drawing.

23785—500 dols.—23108—200 dols.

21046, 29117—100 dols.

3579, 4059, 5774, 10373, 16344,

22883, 23651—50 dols.

879, 2712, 6583, 7054, 8674, 13794,

14393—20 dols.

172 of 10 dols.

28th Day's drawing.

1917 6476—106 dols.

360 1515 8980 9493 10110 15540

18711 18089—50 dols.

296 1921 9036 13722 13023 14570

16791 22888 23889 32752—20 dols.

166 of 10 dols.

WAS LEFT

At a shop in this town, for the purpose of having some repairs made to it,

A silver WATCH. Any person describing it, and proving property, may have it again on application to the Printer, and paying the expense of this advertisement.

March 16.

d3t

Fifty Barrels T A R,

Just received and for Sale by

WM. HARTSHORNE.

March 16.

d

W. FLANAGAN,

Next door to Messrs. May and Co's, King Street, has now landing from the sloop Caroline, from Boston, for sale,

20 tons PLAISTER,

A few hhds. N. E. Rum, bags Pimento, boxes mould Candles, reams writing and wrapping Paper, chests young hyson Tea.

Also on hand,

30 bls. Boston Mefs Beef,

A few bls. tanners' Oil, 500 bushels Lisbon Salt, bales of India Cotton, consisting of Gorrals and Baftas.

The Sloop will shortly return to Boston—200 bls. will be taken on Freight, if offered immediately.

March 16r

e03t

Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

PROPOSALS
For Publishing or Subscription,
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.
A DESCRIPTION

OF THE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND
COLONIES,
WITH THE
OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
Including the most recent discoveries and
political alterations, digested on
a new plan.

BY JOHN PINKERTON.
THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRO-
DUCTION
BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S.
And plumbian professor of astronomy, and
experimental philosophy, in the
University of Cambridge.

WITH NUMEROUS MAPS,
Drawn under the direction, and with the
latest improvements, of Arrowsmith,
and engraved by the best artists.

CONDITIONS.
The work will be comprised in two octavo
volumes, of about 800 pages each,
and a quarto Atlas, containing all the
Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new
type.

The price to subscribers will be nine dol-
lars, neatly bound and lettered. Each
volume will be delivered as soon as fi-
nished, and no money required until
the delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as four hun-
dred subscribers are obtained.

These gentlemen who may be desirous of
promoting the circulation of this impor-
tant work, may have one copy gratis,
by procuring and accounting for the
subscription of six.

In order to produce an immediate encou-
ragement to the undertaking, the sum
at which subscribers will receive their
books is considerably under that which
will be charged to non subscribers.

Subscribers received by RO-
BERT and JOHN GRAY,
King-Street, where a specimen
of the work may be seen.

Alex. Feb. 28.

CLOVER SEED,

Warranted of the last crop.
Just received and for Sale by the Sub-
scribers.

A few tierces of fresh CLOVER SEED.
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
Feb. 28.

To Rent,

Possession given immediately,
A large Brick Warehouse ad-
joining R. Newton and Co. and a com-
fortable Dwelling House, on Prince Street.
For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.
Jan. 18.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by
SAMUEL BISHOP,
(Price 25 Cents.)
PITT & HIS STATUE,
A SATIRICAL POEM.
By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 19.

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP
For publishing or Subscription,
LETTERS

ON THE
Elementary Principles
OF
EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton,
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoso-
phers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. The Work shall be comprised in two
Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages
each, & shall be printed in the best manner,
on fine Paper, and new Type.

2. The price will be one Dollar per vol-
ume in boards, payable on delivery.

3. A very considerable number of Co-
pies being already subscribed for, the work
shall be put to press, and finished without
delay.

4. Subscription received by the Pub-
lisher.

For Sale,

Some likely Cattle, Mules and
Colts, likewise some valuable Negroes.
Apply to

STEPHEN CAYWOOD,
Notley-Hall,
Feb. 19.

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has
received from Lee & Co's Patent and
Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a
fresh assortment of the following
Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use
throughout the United States, many of
them being sold cheaper than the drugs
of which they are compounded, could be
purchased at a retail Store.

TAKE NOTICE,
That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY A-
gent for Alexandria.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs,
Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Ap-
proaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted
with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the most magnificent, as it
is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and
in a short time entirely removes the most cruel
disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir
is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small,
that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attor-
ney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my
opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used
in my family for two or three years past, with
uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or si-
milar complaints have rendered medicine ne-
cessary. I have myself found it an excellent and
agreeable remedy for a very painful and trou-
blesome affection of the breast, accompanied
with tenderness and with obstructed and difficult
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recom-
mend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine,
and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.
Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore,
was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a
very complicated disorder, occasioned by a fe-
verish cold caught several months ago. He
breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was
often thrown into weakening sweats when he
attempted to walk any distance, and his voice
would frequently fail in such a degree that he
could only attempt to whisper, he has been
upwards of six weeks without a return of his
complaints, and desires to give this public tes-
timony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for
the speedy relief and permanent cure of the vari-
ous complaints which result from dissipated plea-
sures—juvenile indiscretions—redundance in cli-
mates unfavourable to the constitution—the im-
moderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any
other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or
excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to
females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings
in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of
Nervous disorders, Violent cramps in the
Stomach and back,
Indigestion, Melancholy,
Gout in the stomach,
Pains in the limbs,
Relaxations,
Involuntary emissions,
Obtinate gleet,
Impotency, &c. &c.
In cases of extremity, where the long preva-
lence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a
general impairment of the system, excessive
debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the
flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could re-
pair a perseverance in the use of this medicine
has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EX-
TRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheuma-
tism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face
and neck, &c. &c. And has performed more cures
in the above complaints than all the other medi-
cines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you
call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard,
which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic
rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of
the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a
long time, and which had baffled every article
in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treat-
ment received into practice for the cure of this
obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful
you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.
John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second-
Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets,
Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as fol-
lows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was
so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism,
very dangerously situated, the consequence of a
severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her
bed for several weeks, and was at length re-
duced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the
most respectable medical advice was followed,
and every probable remedy attempted: when
seeing several cases of cures performed by Ha-
milton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they
were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South
second-Street. The first application enabled
her to walk across the room, and the use of one
bottle restored her to her usual state of health
and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Forger-
son, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Phi-
ladelphia County

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGE.

Which have within four years past cured up-
wards of one hundred and twenty thousand
persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every
situation, of various dangerous complaints aris-
ing from worms, and form obstructions or foul-
ness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of
similar title, so commonly complained of as op-
erating with violence; on the contrary, a parti-
cular excellence of this remedy is its being suit-
ed to every age and constitution; contains no-
thing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so
mild in its operation that it cannot injure the
most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest in-
fant of a week old, should no worms exist in
the body; but will, without pain or griping,
cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is
foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the pro-
duction of worms and many fatal disorders.
They are particularly efficacious in carrying off
all gross humours and eruption; feverish and
bilious complaints, and are the safest and most
effective purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms
by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chief-
ly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round
worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the
Cacanthina, or short, flat, white worm; and
lastly, the Tania, or tape worm, so called from
its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards
long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and
most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are
disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—
Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose
and about the feet—Convulsions and epileptic
fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting
and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irrregular ap-
petite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes
voracious—Purgings, with slimy and foetid stools
—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and
sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and
thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with
small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Exces-
sive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy coun-
tenance, and sometimes the face bloated and
flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symp-
toms, should have immediate recourse to Ha-
MILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LO-
ZENGE, which have been constantly attend-
ed with success in all complaints similar to those
above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally
during the warm season, will effectually pre-
vent the vomiting and purging of children, a
dreadful disorder which annually destroys thou-
sands of the infant part of our cities. It is like-
wise the mildest and most certain remedy known
and has restored to health and strength a great
number when in an advanced stage of this fatal
complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
given for every part of the necessary treatment
in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with
eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and
an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenti-
city of which any person may ascertain,
either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on
the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore,
began about 20 months ago to be grievously af-
flicted with a tape worm, which increased fast
in size and strength, so as to excite the most
horrid sensations by its writhing motions and
incolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and
tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful ap-
prehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in
a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly,
and with that his strength, so that he was un-
able to attend to any business—when he heard
of some excellent cures performed by Hamil-
ton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which
brought away about FOUR YARDS of the
worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first
vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co.
for more of their medicine, with their advice—
from which resulted the total expulsion of his
formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he
supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more.
A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Ful-
ler is now in perfect health. The above facts
are well known to a numerous circle of his neigh-
bours, and himself will gratify any who may
wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce
such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they
are perfectly innocent and mild in their opera-
tion on the human body, even taken in large
doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particu-
lar mildness is abundantly evident in innumera-
ble cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler,
York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOL-
THER, minister of the Moravian church, in
York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recom-
mended to me as a very adequate means for the
cure of children afflicted with worms, I procur-
ed a box for the use of my family, to try, whe-
ther by means of this medicine, I might be en-
abled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, dif-
ferent other means had proved abortive. My
eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very
restless at night, grew leaner from time to time;
in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of
health, which would yield to none of the medi-
cines administered, until I gave him two doses
of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which
carried off a substance to at appearance a mucus
but upon close inspection quit repelled

with very small living animals. Not one of that
sort of worms, which usually afflict children,
came from him. Since that period he grew re-
markably better in health, and the worms, I
have got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
different occasions I have used this medicine, as a
purgative, and found it to answer every expec-
tation, without bringing on belly-ache, or
any of those disagreeable sensations, so often oc-
casioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole,
I judge this medicine to be, besides its main ob-
ject, one of the most salutary means for restor-
ing lost appetite, and promoting a proper state
of digestion, by carrying off that bilious in-
fluence, which engenders so much indigestion
both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GER-
MAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily remov-
ing them, root and branch, with out giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated among the fashionable through-
out Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly
innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repel-
lent minerals (the basis of other lotions), and ef-
fected efficacy in preventing and removing
blemishes on the face and skin of every kind, par-
ticularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness,
flea-bites, ring worms, sun burns, prickly
heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without
impeding that natural insensible perspiration
which is essential to health. Yet its salutary ef-
fects are speedy and permanent, rendering the
skin delicately soft and clear, improving the com-
plexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never
failing to render an ordinary countenance
beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the
TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and
strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from
decay, and cleanses and whitenes the teeth, by
absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness,
which suffered to accumulate, never fails to in-
jure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effect of natural weakness or of ac-
cident, obstructions of rheum, dullness, itching
and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those
maladies which frequently succeed the small pox,
measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthen-
ing a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced
its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.
The only remedy yet discovered which gives
immediate and lasting relief in the most severe
instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the
ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at
one application, and may be used with perfect
safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week
old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any
other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not
accompanied with that tormenting smart which
attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.
A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal dis-
ease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of
cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and ma-
lignant fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.
The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so
as to be used with safety by persons in every sit-
uation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off super-
fluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to
restore and a mend the appetite—to procure a free
perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which
are often attended with fatal consequences—a
dose never fails to remove a cold, it taken on its
first appearance. They are celebrated for re-
moving habitual constiveness—sickness at the stom-
ach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Plea-
sants, Richmond; Ross and Dou-
glass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fre-
dericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smith-
field; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr.
Miller, Winchester; R. Green,
how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw-
Leesburg.

The SHIP
Governor Strong,

will sail in 15 days for Fal-
mouth; for passage only (hav-
ing excellent accommodations) apply to
A. HENDERSON & Co.

The Governor Strong is intended to be
an early Fall Ship from Liverpool.
March 8.

To be Sold,
A SEINE upwards of 100 fa-
thoms long and about 12 feet deep—new
last year. Enquire of

WILLIAM YEATES,
Pump-Maker, near Keib's wharf.

March 11.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.

AND

Vol. III.]

Public

On FRIDAY

At 10 o'clock, will be

Store.

Rum in hogheads

French Brandy in pipes

Gin in pipes and bladders

Whiskey and Apple

Sugar in hhds. tierces

Coffee in tierces and

Chocolate

White and brown So-

Mould and dip'd Ca-

Raisins in kegs, boxes

Figs in kegs and crates

Queens Ware in crates

FURNITURE

A variety of

Among which

Cloths, Coatings

Kerseys, Duffels

Plains and Kerseys

Negro Cottons, Se-

Elastics, blue Fr-

Calimancoes and Fr-

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calico

Irish Linens, Silks

Platillas,

Osnaburghs and Ti-

Moslines and Muslins

India Mullins and

Bandanna Handker-

Silk Stockings,

Coloured Threads,

Plated Candlesticks

And sundry other

P. G. M.

March 15.

Sales by

On SATURDAY

At 10 o'clock, will be

Store, the corner of

Streets.

Rum in hhds. a

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in ba-

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and g

Molasses in hhds.

Sugar in hhds. and b

White and brown So

Coffee in casks and b

Raisins in kegs and

Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DR

—AMONG WHICH

Broad Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Kerseys,

Coatings,

Halfstinks,

Fearnought,

Blankets,

Planes,

Negro Cottons,

Worsted and other

Stockings,

THOS. PATTEN

March 16.

Notice

Is hereby given,

tion for Fifteen DIRE

Marine Insurance Com

will be held at the Exch

on Wednesday the 16

next.

TA

W

R

M